DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

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FRIDAY, - - - - - NOVEMBER 11, 1864

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

It is with satisfaction that I welcome your presence at an earlier day than that named for your session, and with confidence I invoke the aid of your counsels at a time of such public exigency. The campaign which was commenced almost simultaneously with your session early in May last, and which was still in progress at your adjournment in the middle of June, has not yet reached its close. It has been prosecuted on a scale and with an energy heretofore unequalled. When we revert to the condition of our country at the inception of the operations of the present year, to the magnitude of the preparations made by the enemy, the number of his forces, the accumulation of his warlike supplies, and the prodigality with which his vast resources have been lavished in the attempt to render success assured; when we contrast the numbers and means at our disposal for resistance; and when we contemplate the results of a struggle apparently so unequal, we cannot fail, while rendering the full meed of deserved praise to our generals and soldiers, to perceive that a Power higher than man has willed our deliverance, and gratefully to recognize the protection of a kind Providence in enabling us successfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the enemy for our subjugation.

At the beginning of the year the State of Texas was partially in possession of the enemy, and large portions of Louisiana and Arkansas lay apparently defenceless. Of the Federal soldiers who invaded Texas, none are known to remain except as prisoners of war. In northwestern Louisiana a large and well appointed army, aided by a powerful fleet, was repeatedly defeated, and deemed itself fortunate in finally escaping with a loss of one-third of its numbers, a large part of its military trains, and many transports and gunboats. The enemy's occupation of that State is reduced to the narrow district commanded by the guns of his fleet. Arkansas has been recovered, with the exception of a few fortified posts, while our forces have penetrated into central Missouri, affording to our oppressed brethren in that State an opportunity—of which many have availed themselves—of striking for liberation from the tyranny to which they have been subjected.

On the east of the Mississippi, in spite of some reverses, we have much cause for gratulation. The enemy hoped to effect during the present year, by concentration of forces, the conquest which he had previously failed to accomplish by more extended operations. Compelled, therefore, to withdraw or seriously to weaken the strength of the armies of occupation at different points, he has afforded us the opportunity of recovering possession of extensive districts of our territory. Nearly the whole of northern and western Mississippi, of northern Alabama, and of western Tennessee are again in our possession; and all attempts to penetrate from the coast line into the interior of the Atlantic and Gulf States have been baffled. On the entire ocean and gulf coast of the Confederacy, the whole success of the enemy, with the enormous naval resources at his command, has been limited to the capture of the outer defences of Mobile Bay.

If we now turn to the results accomplished by the two great armies, so confidently relied on by the invaders as sufficient to secure the subversion of our Government and the subjection of our people to foreign domination, we have still greater cause for devout gratitude to Divine Power. In southwestern Virginia, successive armies, which threatened the capture of Lynchburg and Saltville have been routed and driven out of the country, and a portion of eastern Tennessee reconquered by our troops. In northern Virginia extensive districts formerly occupied by the enemy are now free from their presence. In the lower Valley, their General, rendered desperate by his inability to maintain a hostile occupation, has resorted to the infamous expedient of converting a fruitful land into a desert by burning its mills, granaries and homesteads, and destroying the food, standing crops, live stock and agricultural implements of peaceful non-combatants. The main army, after a series of defeats in which its losses have been enormous; after attempts by raiding parties to break up our railroad communications, which have resulted in the destruction of a large part of the cavalry engaged in the work; after constant repulses of repeated assaults on our defensive lines, is, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, but with, it is hoped, waning prospects of further progress in the design, still engaged in an effort, commenced more than four months ago, to capture Petersburg.

The army of General Sherman, although succeeding at the end of the summer in obtaining possession of Atlanta, has been unable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success. The same General who, in February last, marched a large army from Vicksburg to Meridian with no other result than being forced to march back again, was able, by the aid of greatly increased numbers, and after much delay, to force a passage from Chattanooga to Atlanta, only to be for the second time compelled to withdraw on the line of his advance, without obtaining control of a single mile of territory beyond the narrow track of his march, and without gaining aught beyond the precarious possession of a few fortified points in which he is compelled to maintain heavy garrisons, and which are menaced with recapture.

The lessons afforded by the history of this war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly during the war have formidable expeditions been directed by the enemy against points ignorantly supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy. Some of these expeditions have at immense cost, been successful; but in no instance have the promised fruits been reaped. Again, in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end the war by the overthrow of our Government and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the influence of the former event upon our capacity for defence, upon the courage and spirit of the people, and the stability of the Government. We may, in like manner, judge that if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure; if the valor of the army under the leadership of its accomplished commander had resisted in vain the overwhelming measures which were, on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever.

Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its Government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings, at some new legislative seat, for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. The truth so patent to us must ere long be forced upon the reluctant Northern mind. There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the enemy from the constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall discover, that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefeasible rights.

Before leaving this subject it is gratifying to assure you that the military supplies essentially requisite for public defence will be found, as heretofore, adequate to our needs; and that abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the farmer, and rendered abortive the inhuman attempt of the enemy to produce, by devastation, famine among the people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as might justly have been expected from their history, from the duties imposed by international law, and from the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifferance to the consequence of a struggle which shakes only the Republican portion of the American continent; and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to ensure the prolongation of hostilities.

No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise dominion over another, asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence. No case can be recalled to my mind in which neutral powers have failed to set the example of recognizing the independence of a nation, when satisfied of the inability of its enemy to subvert its Government; and this, too, in cases where the previous relations between the contending parties had been confessedly that of mother country and dependent colony; not, as in our case, that of co equal States united by Federal compact. It has ever been considered the proper function and duty of neutral powers to perform the office of judging whether in point of fact the nation asserting dominion is able to make good its pretensions by force of arms, and if not, by recognition of the resisting party to discountenance the further continuance of the contest. And the reason why this duty is incumbent on neutral powers is plainly apparent, when we reflect that the pride and passion which blind the judgment of the parties to the conflict cause the continuance of active warfare, and consequent useless slaughter, long after the inevitable result has become apparent to all not engaged in the struggle. So long, therefore, as neutral nations fail by recognition of our independence to announce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our enemies as a tacit encouragement to continue their efforts, and as an implied assurance that belief is entertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. A direct stimulus, whether intentional or not, is thus applied to securing a continuance of the carnage and devastation which desolate this continent, and which they profess deeply to deplore.

The disregard of this just, humane, and Christian public duty by the nations of Europe is the more remarkable from the fact that authentic expression has long since been given by the Governments of both France and England to the conviction that the United States are unable to conquer the Confederacy. It is now more than two years since the Government of France announced officially to the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg its own conclusion that the United States were unable to achieve any decisive military success. In the answers sent by those powers no intimation of a contrary opinion was conveyed; and it is notorious that in speeches, both in and out of Parliament, the members of Her Britanic Majesty's Government have not hesitated to express this conviction in unqualified terms. The denial of our right under these circumstances is so obviously unjust, and discriminates so unfairly in favor of the United States, that neutrals have sought to palliate the wrong of which they are conscious by professing to consider, in opposition to notorious truth and to the known belief of both belligerents, that the recognition of our independence would be valueless without their further intervention in the struggle; an intervention of which we disclaim the desire and mistrust the advantage. We seek no favor, we wish no intervention, we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our own rights and independence against the invaders of our country, and we feel justified in asserting, that without the aid derived from recruiting their armies from foreign countries, the invaders would, ere this, have been driven from our soil. When the recognition of the Confederacy was refused by Great Britain, in the fall of 1862, the refusal was excused on the ground that any action by Her Majesty's Government would have the effect of inflaming the passions of the belligerents and of preventing the return of peace. It is assumed that this opinion was sincerely entertained; but the experience of two years of unequalled carnage, shows that it was erroneous, and that the result was the reverse of what the British ministry humanely desired. A contrary policy, a policy just to us, a policy diverging from an unvarying course of concession to all the demands of our enemies, is still within the power of Her Majesty's Government, and would, it is fair to presume, be productive of consequences the opposite of those which have unfortunately followed its whole course of conduct from the commencement of the war to the present time. In a word, peace is impossible without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will anticipate neutrals in the recognition of that independence. When the history of this war shall be fully disclosed, the calm judgment of the impartial publicist will, for these reasons, be unable to absolve the neutral nations of Europe from a share in the moral responsibility for the myriads of human lives that have been unnecessarily sacrificed during its progress.

The renewed instances in which foreign Powers have given us just cause of complaint need not here be detailed. The extracts from the correspondence of the State Department, which accompany this message, will afford such further information as can be given without detriment to the public interest, and we must reserve for the future such action as may then be deemed advisable to secure redress.

FINANCES.

Your special attention is earnestly invited to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in conformity with law. The facts therein disclosed are far from discouraging, and demonstrate that, with judicious legislation, we shall be enabled to meet all the exigencies of the war from our abundant resources, and avoid, at the same time, such an accumulation of debt as would render at all doubtful our capacity to redeem it.

The total receipts into the treasury for the two quarters ending on the 30th September, 1864, were $415,191,550, which sum added to the balance of $308,282 722, that remained in the Treasury on the 1st April last, forms a total of $723,-474,272. Of this total, not far from half, that is to say, $342,560,327, have been applied to the extinction of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been $272,378,505, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st October, 1864, of $108,434,440.

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1864, was $1,147,-970,208, of which $539,340 090 were funded debt, bearing interest, $283,880,150 were treasury notes of the new issue, and the remainder consisted of the former issue of treasury notes which will be converted into other forms of debt and will cease to exist as currency on the 31st of next month.

The report, however, explains that, in consequence of the absence of certain returns from distant officers, the true amount of the debt is less, by about twenty one and a half millions of dollars, than appears on the books of the Register, and that the total public debt on the 1st of last month may be fairly considered to have been $1,126,381,095.

The increase of the public debt during the six months from the 1st April to the 1st October, was $97,650,780, being rather more than $16,000,000 per month, and it will be apparent, on a perusal of the report, that this augmentation would have been avoided, and a positive reduction of the amount would have been effected, but for certain defects in the legislation on the subject of the finances, which are pointed out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy remedy.

In the statements just made the foreign debt is omitted. It consists only of the unpaid balance of the loan known as the cotton loan. This balance is but £2,200,000, and is adequately provided for by about 250,000 bales of cotton owned by the Government, even if the cotton be rated as worth but six pence per pound.

There is one item of the public debt not included in the tables presented, to which your attention is required. The bounty bonds promised to our soldiers by the third section of the act of 17th February, 1864, were deliverable on the 1st October. The Secretary has been unable to issue them by reason of an omission in the law, no time being therein fixed for the payment of the bonds.

The aggregate appropriations called for by the different departments of the Government, according to the estimates submitted with the report, for the six months ending on the 30th June, 1865, amount to $438,102,679, while the Secretary estimates that there will remain unexpended, out of former appropriations, on the 1st January, 1865, a balance of $467,416,504. It would, therefore, seem that former estimates have been largely in excess of actual expenditures, and that no additional appropriations are required for meeting the needs of the public service up to the 1st July of next year. Indeed, if the estimates now presented should prove to be as much in excess of actual expenditures as has heretofore been the case, a considerable balance will still remain unexpended at the close of the first half of the ensuing year.

The chief difficulty to be apprehended in connection with our finances, results from the depreciation of the treasury notes, which seems justly to be attributed by the Secretary to two causes, redundancy in amount and want of confidence in ultimate redemption; for both of which, remedies are suggested that will commend themselves to your consideration as being practicable as well as efficient.

The main features of the plan presented are substantially these: 1st, That the faith of the Government be pledged that the notes shall ever remain exempt from taxation. 2d. That no issue shall be made beyond that which is already authorized by law. 3d. That a certain fixed portion of the annual receipts from taxation during the war shall be set apart specially for the gradual extinction of the outstanding amount until it shall have been reduced to $150,000,000; and 4th. The pledge and appropriation of such proportion of the tax in kind, and for such number of years after the return of peace, as shall be sufficient for the final redemption of the entire circulation. The details of the plan, the calculations on which it is based, the efficiency of its operation, and the vast advantages which would result from its success are fully detailed in the report, and cannot be fairly presented in a form sufficiently condensed for this message. I doubt not it will receive from you that earnest and candid consideration which is merited by the importance of the subject.

The recommendations of the report for the repeal of certain provisions of the tax laws which produce inequality to the burthen of taxation; for exempting all Government loans from taxation on capital, and from any adverse discrimination in taxation on income derived from them; for placing the taxation on banks on the same footing as the taxation of other corporate bodies; for securing the payment into the treasury of that portion of the bank circulation which is liable to confiscation, because held by alien enemies; for the conversion of the interest-bearing treasury notes now outstanding into coupon bonds, and for the quarterly collection of taxation; all present practical questions for legislation, which, if wisely devised, will greatly improve the public credit, and alleviate the burthens now imposed by the extreme and unnecessary depreciation in the value of the currency.

The returns of the Produce Loan Bureau are submitted with the report, and the information is conveyed, that the Treasury Agency in the trans-Mississippi Department has been fully organized, and is now in operation, with promise of efficiency and success.

The provisions heretofore made to some extent for increasing the compensation of public officers, civil and military, is found to be in some places inadequate to their support; perhaps not more so anywhere than in Richmond, and inquiry, with a view to appropriate remedy, is suggested to your consideration. Your notice is also called to the condition of certain officers of the Treasury, who were omitted in the laws heretofore passed for the relief of other public officers, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The condition of the various branches of the military service is stated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Among the suggestions made for legislative action with a view to add to the numbers and efficiency of the army, all of which will receive your consideration, there are some prominent topics which merit special notice.

The exemption from military duty now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions is shown by experience to be unwise, nor is it believed to be defensible in theory. The defence of home, family and country is universally recognized as the paramount political duty of every member of society; and in a form of government like ours, where each citizen enjoys an equality of rights and privileges, nothing can be more invidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligations. No pursuit nor position should relieve any one, who is liable to active duty, from enrolment in the army, unless his functions or services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest that this cannot be the case with entire classes. All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employees of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians, and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot in the nature of things be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality; nor can it be everywhere impossible to replace those within the conscript age, by men older and less capable of field services. A discretion should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions, but the exemption from service of the entire classes should be wholly abandoned. It affords great facility for abuses, offers the temptation, as well as the ready means, of escaping service by fraudulent devices, and is one of the principal obstructions to the efficient operation of the conscript laws.

A general militia law is needful in the interest of the public defence. The Constitution, by vesting the power in Congress, imposes on it the duty of providing "for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States." The great diversity in the legislation of the several States on this subject, and the absence of any provision establishing an exact method for calling the militia into Confederate service, are sources of embarrassment which ought no longer to be suffered to impede defensive measures.

The legislation in relation to the cavalry demands change. The policy of requiring the men to furnish their own horses has proven pernicious in many respects. It interferes with discipline, impairs efficiency, and is the cause of frequent and prolonged absence from appropriate duty. The subject is fully treated in the Secretary's report with suggestions as to the proper measures for reforming that branch of the service.

The recommendation hitherto often made is again renewed, that some measure be adopted for the reorganization and consolidation of companies and regiments when so far reduced in numbers as to seriously impair their efficiency. It is the more necessary that this should be done, as the absence of legislation on the subject has forced Generals in the field to resort to various expedients for approximating the desired end. It is surely an evil that a commanding officer should be placed in a position which forces upon him the choice of allowing the efficiency of his command to be seriously impaired, or of attempting to supply by the exercise of doubtful authority the want of proper legal provision. The regard for the sensibility of officers who have heretofore served with credit, and which is believed to be the controlling motive that has hitherto obstructed legislation on this subject, however honorable and proper, may be carried to a point which seriously injures the public good; and if this be the case it can scarcely be questioned which of the two considerations should be deemed paramount.

The Secretary's recommendations on the subject of facilitating the acquisition of the iron required for maintaining the efficiency of railroad communication on the important military lines are commended to your favor. The necessity for the operation in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need comment.

The question in dispute between the two Governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war has been frequently presented in former messages and reports, and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude of the Government for the relief of our captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement; but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected, by the deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations, or pretended retaliation.

The offer has been accepted, and each Government is, hereafter, to be allowed to provide necessary comforts to its own citizens held captive by the other. Active efforts are in progress for the immediate execution of this agreement, and it is hoped that but few days will elapse before we shall be relieved from the distressing thought that painful physical suffering is endured by so many of our fellow citizens whose fortitude in captivity illustrates the national character as fully as did their valor in actual conflict.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The employment of slaves for service with the army as teamsters, or cooks, or in the way of work upon fortifications, or in the Government workshops, or in hospitals, and other similar duties, was authorized by the act of 17th February last, and provision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, if it should be found impracticable to obtain them by contract with the owners. The law contemplated the hiring only of the labor of these slaves and imposed on the Government the liability to pay for the value of such as might be lost to the owners from casualties resulting from their employment in the service.

This act has produced less result than was anticipated, and further provision is required to render it efficacious. But my present purpose is to invite your consideration to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law.

Viewed merely as property, and therefore as the subject of impressment, the service or labor of the slave has been frequently claimed for short periods, in the construction of defensive works. The slave, however, bears another relation to the State, that of a person. The law of last February contemplates only the relation of the slave to the master, and limits the impressment to a certain term of service. But for the purposes enumerated in the act, instruction in the manner of encamping, marching and parking trains is needful, so that even in this limited employment, length of service adds greatly to the value of the negro's labor. Hazard is also encountered in all the positions to which negroes can be assigned for service with the army, and the duties required of them demand loyalty and zeal.

In this aspect the relation of person predominates so far as to render it doubtful whether the private right of property can consistently and beneficially be continued, and it would seem proper to acquire for the public service the entire property in the labor of the slave, and to pay therefor due compensation, rather than to impress his labor for short terms; and this the more especially as the effect of the present law would vest this entire property in all cases where the slave might be recaptured, after compensation for his loss had been paid to the private owner. Whenever the entire property in the service of a slave is thus acquired by the Government, the question is presented, by what tenure he should be held. Should he be retained in servitude, or should his emancipation be held out to him as a reward for faithful service, or should it be granted at once on the promise of such service; and if emancipated, what action should be taken to secure for the freed man the permission of the State from which he was drawn to reside within its limits after the close of his public service. The permission would doubtless be more readily accorded as a reward for past faithful service; and a double motive for zealous discharge of duty would thus be offered to those employed by the Government, their freedom, and the gratification of the local attachment which is so marked a characteristic of the negro, and forms so powerful an incentive to his action. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge after service faithfully rendered, seems to me preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of retaining him in servitude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as a pioneer and engineer laborer; and in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand.

Beyond this limit and these employments it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go. A broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves as soldiers in the defence of their homes, and the incitement of the same persons to insurrection against their masters. The one is justifiable if necessary, the other is iniquitous and unworthy of a civilized people; and such is the judgment of all writers on public law, as well as that expressed and insisted on by our enemies in all wars prior to that now waged against us. By none have the practices, of which they are now guilty, been denounced with greater severity than by themselves in the two wars with Great Britain in the last and in the present century; and in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, when enumeration was made of the wrongs which justified the revolt from Great Britain, the climax of atrocity was deemed to be reached only when the English monarch was denounced as having "excited domestic insurrections amongst us."

The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers. Until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require and can afford to keep in the field, to employ as a soldier the negro who has merely been trained to labor, and as a laborer the white man accustomed from his youth to the use of fire arms, would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any; and this is the question now before us. But should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or of the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision. Whether our view embraces what would, in so extreme a case, be the sum of misery entailed by the dominion of the enemy, or be restricted solely to the effect upon the welfare and happiness of the negro population themselves, the result would be the same,

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The appalling demoralization, suffering, disease and death which have been caused by partially substituting the invaders' system of police, for the kind relations previously subsisting between the master and slave, have been a sufficient demonstration that external interference with our institution of domestic slavery is productive of evil only.

If the subject involved no other consideration than the mere right of property, the sacrifice heretofore made by our people have been such as to permit no doubt of their readiness to surrender every possession in order to secure their independence. But the social and political question which is exclusively under the control of the several States, has a far wider and more enduring importance than that of pecuniary interests. In its manifold phases it embraces the stability of our Republican institutions, resting on the actual political equality of all its citizens, and includes the fulfillment of the task which has been so happily begun—that of Christianizing and improving the condition of the Africans who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in our charge. Comparing the results of our own experience with those of the experiments of others who have borne similar relations to the African race, the people of the several States of the Confederacy have abundant reason to be satisfied with the past, and, to use the greatest circumspection in determining their course. These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the improbable contingency of our necessity resorting to this element of resistance than to its present condition. If the recommendation made, for the training of 40,000 negroes for the service indicated, shall meet your approval, it is believed that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, would form a more valuable reserve force in case of urgency than three-fold their number suddenly called from field labor; while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their places in the special service for which they are now employed.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The regular annual reports of the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General are appended, and give ample information relative to the condition of the respective departments. They contain suggestions for legislative provisions required to remedy such defects in the existing laws as have been disclosed by experience, but none of so general or important a character as to require that I should do more than recommend them to your favorable consideration.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The disposition of this Government for a peaceful solution of the issues which the enemy has referred to the arbitrament of arms, has been too often manifested, and is too well known to need new assurances. But while it is true that individuals and parties in the United States have indicated a desire to substitute reason for force, and by negotiations to stop the further sacrifice of human life, and to arrest the calamities which now afflict both countries, the authorities who control the government of our enemies have too often, and too clearly expressed their resolution to make no peace except on terms of our unconditional submission and degradation, to leave us any hope of the cessation of hostilities until the delusion of their ability to conquer us is dispelled.

Among those who are already disposed for peace, many are actuated by principle and by disapproval and abhorrence of the iniquitous warfare that their government is waging, while others are moved by the conviction that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to continue a struggle in which success is unattainable. Whenever this fast growing conviction shall have taken firm root in the minds of a majority of the Northern people, there will be produced that willingness to negotiate for peace which is now confined to our side. Peace is manifestly impossible unless desired by both parties to this war, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainly evoked by the demonstration on our part of ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights, and to hold no earthly price too dear for their purchase.—Whenever there shall be on the part of our enemies a desire for peace, there will be no difficulty in finding means by which negotiation can be opened; but it is obvious that no agency can be called into action until this desire shall be mutual. When that contingency shall happen, the government, to which is confided the treaty-making power, can be at no loss for means adapted to accomplish so desirable an end.

In the hope that the day will soon be reached, when, under Divine favor, these States may be allowed to enter on their former peaceful pursuits, and to develope the abundant natural resources with which they are blessed, let us then resolutely continue to devote our united and unimpaired energies to the defence of our homes, our lives and our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Richmond, Nov. 7th, 1864.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

Of the 4th N. C. Cavalry, on 27th and 28th of Oct., near Petersburg.

Co. A—commanded by capt L A Johnson. Wounded in thigh J McClarran.

B—commanded by capt Jas Mitchell. Wounded mortally T Montgomery.

C—commanded by lieut Wilder. Wounded C Backmer in leg.

D—commanded by lieut Lewis. Wounded severely in back Jas Martin, Wm Hill foot.

E—commanded by lieut Saunders. Killed sergt J Vickers.

F—commanded by lieut Chas B Speller. Wounded slightly in shoulder lieut C B Speller, Jno Harrell in arm, Jos Peele in the knee.

G—commanded by capt Bell, none.

H—commanded by capt Bunn. Killed capt J Bunn, corpl C Appewhite.

I—commanded by lieut G Ward. Killed corpl Brown. Wounded lieut G W Ward slightly in thigh, sergt Powell in bowels severely.

K [illegible]

The regiment has been in all the fighting around this [illegible] and we think their names ought to be recorded and handed down to posterity as being one of the truest daring and heroic regiments from the South State. With many good wishes for your success we remain your obedient servants—members of the 4th N. C. C., Dearing's Brigade.—*Confederate.*

A Chinese Joss House, or temple for heathen worship, was dedicated in San Francisco on the 23d of August. It cost eighty thousand dollars. A band of tapestry, embroidered with feathers and gold and silver thread, which adorns the place, cost one hundred and fifty dollars per yard; and the whole building blazes with gold leaf and tinsel. The priests shout, screech, yell, groan, spin around amid the racket of gongs, drums and fiddles, and smoke opium until they are quite drunk, when others relieve them. The finger nails of the chief priests are actually longer than his fingers, and are twisted like an auger.

CLEAN MILKING—It is sometimes forgotten, that the last gill of milk drawn from the cow's udder is the best of every milking. Careful experiments made in England, show according to a report lately published, that the quantity of cream obtained from the last drawn cup exceeds that of the first, in the proportion of twelve to one. The difference in the quantity also is considerable. Hence a person who carelessly leaves but half a pint of milk undrawned loses in reality, about as much cream as would be afforded by six or eight pints at the beginning, and loses, too, that part of the cream which gives the richness and high flavor to his butter.

"Do you enjoy going to church now?" asked a lady of Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," replied Mrs. P. "Nothing does me so much good as to get up early on Sunday morning, and go to church, and hear a populous minister dispense with the gospel."

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. H. HEATHERLY & CO.

FRIDAY, - - - - NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED to our friends who receive private despatches of letters interesting to the public, to furnish them for publication.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. This document we are able to lay before our readers to day, to the exclusion of almost everything else. It will be eagerly read and its contents carefully pondered, at this juncture. We have not had time to examine it, and therefore shall reserve what we have to say of it for a future day. It will be found to be characterized by the President's usually felicitous style, and it gives a very encouraging view of our affairs. We shall read it with no captious spirit, and if we should dissent from any of its views, we shall do so in a proper manner.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THIS STATE will convene on next Monday week, the 20th inst. It is probable that the necessary business of the session will consume but little time, and it is important both for the members themselves as well as for the State, that the session should be a working one and a short one. In this view of the case, it is important that every member be in his seat on the first day of the session.

THE OPINION HAS BEEN expressed by a Richmond paper, that the attention of Congress at an early day, will be called to the propriety of suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is possible that it may be, but we are not anxious to believe that that body will yield to such a suggestion. The general discontent created before by its suspension, when the necessity for it was not at all palpable, and the outspoken views of the country were so adverse to it, we judge that body will be more cautious in future. The laws, both civil and military are perhaps, sufficiently stringent and prompt to guard every interest of the Republic; if they are not, let them be made so. What we most need is a prompt and judicious enforcement of the law, to prevent injury from the mischievous and the vile. Twenty rogues had better go unpunished, than that one innocent man should suffer. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is designed for the protection of the innocent, and need not in any wise be perverted so as to give license to the vile. It is one of the sacred rights of freemen which should never be violated without the most urgent necessity demands it for the public good—a necessity which can occur only in extreme cases.

The "Rev. G. W. Ross," a refugee from Raleigh, had arrived at New York, and furnished a great deal of very interesting news.

If this means Raleigh, N. C., all we have to say is that we know of no such man. Possibly some shrewd fellow may have passed himself off as above stated, to make a "good thing of it."

THE FOLLOWING RESIGNATIONS have been recently accepted by the President:

Lieut. D. B. Smith, 28th Reg't. N. C. Troops.
Chaplain C. C. Dodson, 46th Reg't N. C. Troops.
Lieut Z. T. Rush, 1st Reg't N. C. Reserves.
Captain D. R. Hoyle, 34th Reg't N. C. Troops.
Lieut. J. R. Sterling, 40th Reg't N. C. Troops.
Capt. Isaac Laws, Orange county N. C. Reserves.

We are indebted to our friend Bryan, of the Express office for a copy of the President's Message in pamphlet form.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the prospectus of "The Key Stone," a monthly magazine to be published in this city, commencing January 1st, 1865, by our enterprising cotemporary, W. B. Smith. This is specially recommended to the masonic fraternity, and we are truly glad to see such an enterprize started in the State, and hope it will meet with a liberal patronage by the craft generally. Subscriptions received at this office.

Dividends by the Bank of N. C. See advertisement.

Order of Gen. Gatlin, calling out 2d class of Home Guards.

Blue Stone, by Creech & Litchford. See advertisement.

J. A. Grant announces himself as a candidate for Assistant Door-keeper of the Senate.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Southern news of as late date as the 24th of October has been received from General Price. As we have heretofore predicted, the news of his defeat was all a lie, and his march southward was premeditated. His army is around Carthage, preparing to go into winter quarters. He has recruited, armed and equipped fifteen thousand men; he has whipped the enemy in every engagement; saved nearly all his captured army stores, and his army is in splendid spirits and daily increasing. Northern papers state that Generals Rosecrans and A. J. Smith had arrived at St. Louis, which shows that they are not in pursuit of Price.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Since our last report a slow but steady fire has been kept up by Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel Battery on Fort Sumter, amounting to about 50 shots. The number of shells thrown at the city since our last report has been 72. Our scouts bring information that 78 transports and 10 war vessels are at Hilton Head—an increase of ten transports and one war vessel. On Sunday night our Sullivan's Island batteries opened on the Yankee picket boats, firing some 12 or 15 shots.

We regret to chronicle a distressing casualty as resulting from the bombardment of Sunday night. Mr. John Mullally and Mary, his wife, while in bed, were struck by a fragment of shell and instantly killed, both their bodies being almost literally cut in two. Their sad fate was not known until Monday morning, when their remains were discovered.—*Chas. Mercury.*

A new pictorial paper will soon be commenced at Columbia, S. C., by Mr. F. G. De Fontaine. The illustrations will be lithographic and executed in the finest style. It will be published monthly.

The famous trotter, Flora Temple, was sold recently in Baltimore for eight thousand dollars.

The city of Milledgeville, at the present time is suffering from an alarming prevalence of Small Pox.

"Friendship," says Byron, "is love, waiting for a fine day to fly." The wings are sometimes wanting when the day arrives.

General T. E. G. Ransom, commanding the Seventeenth corps of Sherman's army, died at Rome, Georgia on the 30th.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.

In the Senate a bill was introduced as a war measure extending the schedule of prices for the army to all citizens in the Confederate States under heavy penalties, was referred to committee on Judiciary. The Senate went into secret session, after which it adjourned. In the House a special order of resolutions was introduced relative to the employment of negroes in the army; Mr. Chambers, of Mississippi, spoke one hour and a half in opposition to the policy. Mr. Foot obtained the floor, and the House went into secret session.

Northern Election.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.

A gentleman who went to the front to day to put a lady through the lines under a flag of truce, was informed by Yankee officers that all the States as far as heard from had gone for Lincoln. Lincoln's majority in Baltimore was supposed to be fifteen thousand. In Boston six thousand. New York city went thirty-eight thousand for McClellan. New York State went by seven thousand for Lincoln.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.

New York papers of the 8th have been received. A telegram from Louisville of the 6th, says Sherman's position is perfectly satisfactory to himself and all who understand it. Sherman is equally satisfied with Hood's position.

The *Democrat* contains an account of the evacuation of Johnsonville yesterday by the Union commandant, who is reported to have destroyed all transports and gunboats near that place, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. Correspondents of the *Journal* say eight steamboats, loaded with government stores, were burned at Johnsonville.

Col. Sam Medary died at Columbus on the 7th.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* says it is reported that Hood's army crossed the Tennessee river under pressure of his soldiers, who threatened to desert unless led towards more fertile fields in Tennessee.

A telegram from Chicago reports the arrest in that city of several rebels, charged with complicity in designs against frontier cities; among them is Col. St. Leger Greenfel. The police captured at a house near Chicago, two hundred stands of arms and two cart loads of revolvers. The Democratic Committee at Chicago issued an address which affirms that the whole affair was a trick of the Republicans for placing the polls under military control, on election day.

Sheridan and a portion of his staff were recently poisoned by eating cheese, but recovered under medical treatment.

Gold 243.

A Washington telegram of the 7th says that a letter has been received from an officer at Chattanooga on the 1st, which says that Hood and a large portion of his army has crossed the Tennessee at Florence for the invasion of Middle Tennessee. Gross' brigade passed here to-day on the road to Athens to head him off—Sherman is pursuing Gross is flanking Thomas ahead.

A large amount of government stores and considerable artillery was captured by the rebels at Johnsonville.

The New York *Times* of the 8th has a telegram from Boston announcing the arrival at that port of the Kearsage from St. Thomas with the Surgeon and eight of the crew of the *Florida* captured by the steamer *Wachusett* Brig off San Salvador October 7th. Fifty-eight of the crew and twelve officers of the *Florida* were captured without the loss of a man.

The N. Y. *Times* contains a report of Seward's speech at Auburn on Monday. He says the war must continue until we or the enemy give up the conflict. He wants no armistice—no cessation of hostilities—no negotiation with rebels in arms. He characterizes the Democrats as pusilanimous factious minority of the North.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock M., and was called to order by Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, President *pro tem*. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. T. V. Moore of the Presbyterian church.

On the call of the roll, the following Senators answered to their names: Messrs. Robert W. Barnwell, of South Carolina; Henry C. Burnett, of Kentuckey; Allen T. Caperton, of Virginia; William T. Dortch, of North Carolina; William A. Graham, of North Carolina; Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee; Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia; Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Waldo P Johnston, of Missouri; Augustus E. Maxwell, of Florida; James L. Orr, of South Carolina; Edward Sparrow, of Louisiana and William E. Simms, of Kentucky.

Thirteen members, constituting a quorum, being found present, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, offered the following, which was adopted:

"*Ordered*, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate has assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business"

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Duncan.

Sixty members answered to their names.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Blanford, of Ga., conscribing all white persons who, by the laws of nations, are liable to military duty in defence of their own domicils, and repealing all laws authorizing exemptions or details. Referred.

Mr. Murray, of Tennessee, offered a joint resolution declaring that the Confederate States would never countenance a monarchy in Mexico.

Messrs. Chambers, of Mississippi, and Swan, of Tennessee, introduced resolutions adverse to the policy of placing negroes in the army; which were made the special order for Thursday next.

The President's message was read, and the House adjourned.

LINCOLN A MILLIONAIRE—A Yankee Democratic paper says:

"Mr. Lincoln was not worth five thousand dollars on the day he was inaugurated. He now confesses that he is worth five millions of dollars!"

There are now building for the through broad-gauge routes from New York to St. Louis, (1200 miles) one hundred and fifty locomotives, five thousand freight cars, and elegant passenger cars in proportion.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

Funeral Notice.

The friends and acquaintances of the late EDWARD THOMAS TALLY, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Hospital No. 7, (Fair Ground) this, Friday morning, at half past eight o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Nov. 10, 1864.

Special Orders No. 158

THE SECOND CLASS OF THE GUARD FOR HOME Defence called into the Field by Special Orders No. 137, must be forwarded to Goldsboro' by their respective Battalion commanders, with all possible dispatch.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

THE KEY-STONE.

A MASONIC MONTULY MAGAZINE.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1865, I SHALL commence the publication of a Monthly Magazine under the above title, to be devoted to the interest of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

I believe that every good Mason will agree with me in the opinion that such a publication will be beneficial in enlightening our less informed brethren, and in dispensing many a calm, kind word of cheerfulness to the hearts and homes of thousands of worthy brothers, their widows and orphans. It will be my earnest purpose to bring to bear whatever humble ability I may possess to make it a reliable custodian of sound Masonic Law and Tenets, ever adhering closely to the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft in all their pristine strength and symmetrical beauty.

Trembling, lest I err, in clothing myself for so responsible an office, I shall engage upon the KEY-STONE such skilled editorial talent as shall keep the lights well trimmed and brightly burning, with the sincere hope that as our work goes forth each month, from the quarries of our labour it may pass an improved inspection and be acceptable to the head and to the heart of every good Master at whose home or hands it may be received.

TERMS:

One copy six months,	$ 6,00
Ten copies six months,	55,00
Single copies,	1,50

Masons, Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Encampments will please send in their subscriptions at once.

Address

WM. B. SMITH, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

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☞ Every paper in the Confederacy is respectfully requested to insert this prospectus a few times. By so doing they will confer a favour, and shall receive the work regularly.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE CAPital Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent Bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of one third—said Dividend payable to the Stock holders on the 20th instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies.

The Dividends of Tarboro' Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY,
Cashier.

nov 11—eodtd.

Assistant Door Keeper to the Senate.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Door-Keeper to the next Senate of North Carolina. He pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties if elected.

J. A. GRANT,
Northampton.
Nov. 11, 1864. 173—eod5t.*

BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!!

200 LBS. BLUE STONE, JUST RECEIVED ON consignment, and for sale by

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers.
Nov. 11, 1864. 174—d4t

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hogan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,
October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANnounce himself a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper for the next Senate of North Carolina,—He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

W. J. SAUNDERS.
Oct. 27, 1864. 161—td.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandize, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TAXES for the Districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times viz:

Swift Creek district, Monday, 18th December, 1864.
Panther Branch district, Tuesday, 19th Dec., 1864.
Barney Jones' district, Wednesday, 20th Dec., 1864.
Buckhorn and New Hill dis., Thursday, 21st Dec., 1864.
White Oak and Beaver Creek dis., Friday, 22d Dec., 1864.
Crabtree and Cary district, Saturday, 22d Dec., 1864.

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Nov. 8, 1864. 30—w2t

Door-keeper to the House of Commons.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A CITIZEN OF WAKE COUNTY, respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Door-keeper to the House of Commons of the next Legislature. If elected, as he hopes he will be, he pledges himself to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.

Y. P. LASHLEY.
Nov. 7, 1864. 30—w2t.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!! FOR 1865.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS ALMANAC, SO LONG AND so favorably known Just received. Apply soon.

Price per hundred, $60 00
" " dozen, 9 00
" " single copies, 1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Nov. 4, 1864 168—1w.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tmd.

Transportation Office,
Post Quartermasters Department,
Raleigh, Oct. 31st, 1864.

THE ATTENTION OF OFFICERS OF THIS POST, SURgeons in charge of Hospitals and other Government Agents, is called to the following extracts from the Circular of the 1st Oct. 1864, from Q. M. General's Office.

* * * * * * *

XI. Transportation cannot be furnished men or supplies for the treasury or navy, unless upon the order of the Head of the Department, or his authorized agents; which order must be filed as a voucher for future reference. When officers of the navy are travelling under orders their cases will be acted upon as those of officers of the army, and their papers endorsed accordingly.

* * * * * * *

XV. All orders for transportation, if for supplies, must state that the same are public property. If for individuals, the order must show that the party is under proper orders, or on official business.

XXIV. The coupons furnished soldiers who subsequently die in hospital before using them, should be promptly returned to the officer issuing by the Surgeon in charge.

* * * * * * *

XXVII. Attention is again called to the improper practice of shipping officers signing their names by proxy, instead of by themselves. All officers in charge of transportation will obtain the autograph signature of every shipping officer at his post, &c., and decline to ship stores, unless upon the proper signature of the officers respectively.

* * * * * * *

XXIX. Officers in charge of transportation will not furnish it hereafter to the post officers of the various branches of the government, on their own requisitions, nor unless they exhibit orders from the Heads of Bureaux, as specified in General Orders, Nos. 59, 63 and 71.

* * * * * * *

The original Order may be seen on file in this Office, and will be rigidly enforced.

By order Capt. W. E. PEIRCE, A. Q. M.

DOUGLAS BELL,
166—6t. Transportation Agent.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., OCT 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

Quartermaster's Department,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE A NUMBER OF GOOD NEGRO Carpenters from four to six months. Good wages given and comfortable shops to work in.

W. G. RAOUL,
170—d6t. Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.
For terms address
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w8w.

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR 1865—TO WORK IN A safe locality. Address

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Sapona Iron Works,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov. 1, 1864. 165—1m*.

Important Sale of Furniture in Greensboro', N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, ON Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d and 23rd instant, a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the Greensboro' Female College, consisting of Parlor Furniture, 40 Beds, a lot of Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Bed-Clothing, Tables, Table Linen, Wash-bowls, Pitchers, about 6 dozen Chairs, several sets of Plates, and a small lot of Gas Pipes and Fixtures.

Also, 6 Pianos, some of which are of the very best quality, and 8 or 10 Guitars.

Also, a large assortment of School Books, a catalogue of which will be furnished on application to Rev. T. M. Jones.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Sec. Board of Trustees.
Nov. 7, 1864. 171—eod4t*.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
149 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

A Great Labor-Saving Machine, Suited to the Times.

HAVING SECURED AN EXECUTRIX ON THE ESTATE of John Lewis, deceased, letters patent for improvements which he made to an old machine for ginning, carding and spinning cotton, by which two girls can do the work of twelve good hands, I am now prepared to sell patent rights for counties or States to any who may wish to make and put this machine in market. My agent, Dr. Robt. W. Gleno, whose address is Greensboro', N. C., will be found there at times and is prepared to exhibit and explain the said machine.

ANNE LEWIS,
Executrix.
October 20, 1864. 23—w4w.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE H. D. CABINESS, of Cleaveland County, as a Candidate for Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.
October 14, 1864. 37—w3t*.